BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1811. [NUMBER 999.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,

Public Department, February 27, 1811.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all the Promissory Notes of this Government, standing on the General Register of this Presidency, from No. 6001, to No. 7000, of 1810-11, will be discharged at the General Treasury, on Saturday, the 13th of April next, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) C. M. RICKETTS,
Sec. to the Govt.

(A True Copy)
C. M. RICKETTS,
Sec. to the Govt.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Deputy Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
20th March 1811.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Government Advertisement

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council having received an Official Copy of a Certificate, under the signature of Captain DE JEAN HILLARIE, Commanding the Cartel LA SUZANNE, in his capacity of Commissary for the Exchange of Prisoners of War, on the part of the late Government of the Isle of France, declaring all British subjects Prisoners of War at present in India, to be exchanged; notice of the same is hereby accordingly given, that all Officers, or other British subjects on Parole, residing under this Government, may be apprized of their liberation, by virtue of that document.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
19th March 1811.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, 9th MARCH 1811.

Government Advertisement,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Advertisement be published for general information.

For the information of the Owners and Commanders of Country Ships, or of Arab Vessels, it is hereby notified that a quantity of Salt is now ready for exportation to Calcutta at the several ports in the districts of Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, and Tanjore, as particularized in the following statement.

	M. Garce	*Bengal Mds.*
At the several ports in the Nellore district about	7,000	or 8,40,000
At Covelong in the Chingleput district	300	or 36,000
At Pondicherry in South Arcot	100	or 12,000
At the several ports in Tanjore district about	2,000	or 2,40,000

Of the quantity of Salt ready for exportation in the Nellore district, about 3,000 Madras Garce or 3,60,000 Bengal Maunds are now stored at the ports of Eskapully, Kistnapatam, Toommalpenta and Binganapully.

In the course of the season it is expected that a farther quantity of about 3,500 Madras Garce or 4,20,000 Bengal Maunds will be appropriable to exportation from the district of Nellore, and about 1000 Madras Garce or 1,20,000 Bengal Maunds from the Port of Covelong.

The Salt will be delivered on board to the exporters at the rate of 24 Arcot Rupees the Garce calculated to contain 120 Bengal Maunds, and the exporters will be entitled to receive payment on delivery of the Salt at Calcutta, at the present Permit price, which is 72 Sicca Rupees per 100 Bengal Maunds.

Published by order of the Governor in Council.

F. GAHAGAN,
Sec. to Govt.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *March 9*, 1811.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Deputy Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
22, *March* 1811.

Advertisement.

CANTON INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Public are hereby informed that the above Society was established at Canton on the 1st of January 1811 and that Messrs. Shotton Calder and Co. are empowered to issue Policies, at the risk of the said Society on Ships, Vessels, or Merchandize, from Bombay to China.—The Policies to be made payable at the option of the Insured,-either in Canton or Bombay.

Bombay, 23d March 1811

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Saturday the 23d day of March Instant at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Auction at the Sheriff's Dwelling House, No. 2 Nesbitts lane, near the Shop of Mr. John Mitchell in the Fort, a large valuable Djamond the property of Meer Jaffer Ally Valud Meer Hussun Ally Cawn seized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issuing out of the Honourable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Suit of Kemjee Cutchra and Wassonjee Cutchra.

J. P. FEARON.
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY TOWN HALL,
23d March, 1811.

શરીફનુ વેચવાનુ

ખબર ઈશ્વેથી આપીએચને તારીખ ૨૩ મી માર્ચ આજે મહીનાનીએ શનીશ્વાર વારને દીને બપોરનાં કલાક ૧૨ નાં ફોટમો શરીફનાં ગાર મધે તી શાબટ લેનમો મીશતર મીચખનાં કુકાં ની પાશે રેહેછે તાંહાં નાકેર લીલાંકુ કરીને વેચશે હીરો એક ગણો મોટો તથા ગણે શારોકે મોટી કીમતનોછે એ માલ મીર જાકર અલી વલદે મીર હશંન અલીખાનનોછે તે શ્રી મુબજી નીનામદાર રીકારડર કોરટનાં હોકમથી ખીમજી કચરા તથા વશનજી કચરા વે ચાવેછે તા ૨૩ મી માર્ચ ૧૮૧૧ *

J. P. FEARON,
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY TOWN HALL,
23d March, 1811.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Wednesday the 3d of April will be sold by Public Auction, in the Marine Yard, the Hull of His Majesty's Ship RUSSEL, as she now lies in the lower Duncan Dock and where she may be viewed until the 25th Instant when it is intended to remove her to a Mooring Chain in the Harbor.

CONDITIONS.

The highest bidder to be the Purchaser and the Ship to be at his entire risk from the time she is knocked down, all expences of Chain hire, Lascars &c. &c. to be borne, by the Purchaser from the day of Sale; ten per cent to be paid on the Spot; and the remainder of the Purchase Money within ten Days from the Purchase.

The purchaser to find Security that the ship be immediately broken up, and to give the Naval Office the option to purchase such pieces of Timber, Iron Work, Copper Bolts &c. as may be selected by the Master Builder for His Majesty's Service; the Purchaser of the ship receiving the Market price of the day, for such articles as may be selected.

GEORGE DUNDAS,
Commissioner.

BOMBAY,
NAVAL OFFICE,
22d March 1811.

ખબર ઈશ્વેથી આપીએચને

તારીખ ૩ આપરેલ નેશુક્રવારને દીને શ્રી મરીન આફીશ મધે જાકેર લીલાંકુ કરીને વેચશે શ્રી નામદાર પાકરા કી મંનવાર એક નામે શીપ રશલ નુ નીછે તે મંનવાર કાલ શ્રી મબાલ મધે ગોદી ની પાશે રાખેલીછે તે તા ૨૫ મી શુધી લોકોને જોવાને વારાતે તાંન રેશે તેવાર પછી પાંણીમો કુતારશે જે જગો કુપર શ્રી નામદાર ગાવરનર કોશલની રાખકછે તે જગો કુપર મંનવાર લાંગારશે *

એનાં વેચવાની બોલી એને બધણી લીલાંકુમો વધશે તેને પોચશે કાલાને તેને આપશે અને જે દીનથી વેચશે તે દીનથી એ મંનવાર લગનારને માંધે જોખમ રેશે તથા એનો મારચ કારવે તથા શાબટ લેનમો મીશતર મીચખનાં કુકાં ની પાશે રેહેછે તાંહાં નાકેર લીલાંકુ કરીને વેચશે હીરો એક ગણો મોટો તથા ગણે શારોકે મોટી કીમતનોછે એ માલ મીર જાકર અલી વલદે મીર હશંન અલીખાનનોછે તે શ્રી મુબજી નીનામદાર રીકારડર કોરટનાં હોકમથી ખીમજી કચરા તથા વશનજી કચરા વે ચાવેછે તા ૨૩ મી માર્ચ ૧૮૧૧ *

J. P. FEARON,
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY TOWN HALL,
23d March, 1811.

શાકલનુ લાકુ તથા ખરાકરનો ખરચ તથા એ વગરે નકકી કીનો ખરચ થા એ તે શરવે લેનારને માંધે ઠરશે જે દંનથી વેચાશે તે દંનથી તથા દકા દશ ૧૦ કાલા પરમાંણે લેતી વખત રોકડા પગાર કરવા પડશે તથા બાકીનાં કુપી આ દંન દશ ૧૦ મો પગાર કરે કાઆ ને કુપીઆ આપે *

બીનુ એને એ વાંકાણનો ખરીદાર શારો શીકરોટી આપે કાઆને નાંમીન આપેને એ વાંકાણને ખરીદ કરીને જ લદી થી તોજે કાઆને આખી રાખે તે દીને બીનુ એલે નકનાંમ શ્રી પાદશા હી કામને વારાતે એ વાંકાણ એથી જે શાંમાન જોકાએતે વાડી આજ પરાંત કરે લોકોકામ તથા નાંમનાનો કબીલા એ વગરે જે લીકાએતે શ્રી નામદાર પા દશાહી ખરચને જોકાએતે વેચાતો આ પે તેની કીમત ગામ ભાવ પરમાંણે પ ગાર કરશે *

GEORGE DUNDAS,
Commissioner.

BOMBAY,
NAVAL OFFICE,
22d March 1811.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
Messrs. Mitchell and Co's.
AUCTION ROOMS,

ALL the various Effects of the late Ensign ELLIOTT, deceased of His Majesty's 2d Battalion 56th Regiment.

Bombay, March 22d 1811.

FOR SALE.
AT
WOOLER & Co's.
Two Manifold Writers
WITH
DOUBLE ALLOWANCE OF
PAPER
PRICE EACH Rs. 120.
Bombay, 23d March 1811.

TO BE SOLD
AT THE COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY
CALENDER,
AND
Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR
1811
PRICE 8 RUPEES.

Advertisement.

ne Eſtate of Vice Admiral DRURY Deceaſed.

MESSRS. FORBES & Co. Agents to PETER PUGET Eqſ. Reſident Commiſſioner of the Navy at Madras and Executor of the Will of the late Vice Admiral DRURY Commander in Chief &c. hereby requeſt that all perſons who have any claims upon or who are indebted to the Eſtate of the deceaſed, will ſend in the Accounts thereof to their Office, that the ſame may be adjuſted forthwith.

Bombay, March 22d 1811.

FOURTH

LOTTERY,

FOR THE

INPROVEMENT

OF THE

City of Calcutta.

NUMERICAL Liſt of PRIZES and BLANKS drawn to the Tickets of this Lottery diſpoſed of by MESSRS. FORBES and Co. at Bombay.

No. 3203 Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 5374 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.

Prizes of 100 *Sicca Rupees.*

Nos. 3215	3217	3219	3223	3229
3234	3236	3245	3250	3251	3257
3259	3267	3270	3277	3281	3285
3299	3405	3411	3412	3413	3419
3420	3421	3422	3427	3428	3429
3430	3432	3433	3435	3436	3440
3445	3447	3452	3456	3462	3466
3467	3474	3478	3481	3486	3491
3496	3497	3498	3803	3805	3815
3816	3821	3833	3835	3848	3855
3856	3862	3864	3865	3866	3870
3871	3873	3877	3879	3881	3886
3887	3890	3892	3893	3895	3896
3897	5301	5306	5307	5311	5316
5318	5319	5323	5327	5336	5338
5340	5352	5357	5359	5361	5362
5364	5365	5367	5369	5370	5375
5379	5385	5389	5390	5391	5392

B L A N K S.

Nos. 3201	3202	3204	3205	3206	3207
3208	3209	3210	3211	3212	3213	3214
3216	3218	3220	3221	3222	3224	3225
3226	3227	3228	3230	3231	3232	3233
3235	3237	3238	3239	3240	3241	3242
3243	3244	3246	3247	3248	3249	3252
3253	3254	3255	3256	3258	3260	3261
3262	3263	3264	3265	3266	3268	3269
3271	3272	3273	3274	3275	3276	3278
3279	3280	3282	3283	3284	3286	3287
3288	3289	3290	3291	3292	3293	3294
3295	3296	3297	3298	3300	3401	3402
3403	3404	3406	3407	3408	3409	3410
3414	3415	3416	3417	3418	3423	3424
3425	3426	3431	3434	3437	3438	3439
3441	3442	3443	3444	3446	3448	3449
3450	3451	3453	3454	3455	3457	3458
3459	3460	3461	3463	3464	3465	3468
3469	3470	3471	3472	3473	3475	3476
3477	3479	3480	3482	3483	3484	3485
3487	3488	3489	3490	3492	3493	3494
3495	3499	3500	3801	3802	3804	3806
3807	3808	3809	3810	3811	3812	3813
3814	3817	3818	3819	3820	3822	3823
3824	3825	3826	3827	3828	3829	3830
3831	3832	3834	3836	3837	3838	3839
3840	3841	3842	3843	3844	3845	3846
3847	3849	3850	3851	3852	3853	3854
3857	3858	3859	3860	3861	3863	3867
3868	3869	3872	3874	3875	3876	3878
3880	3882	3883	3884	3885	3888	3889
3891	3894	3898	3899	3900	5302	5303
5304	5305	5308	5309	5310	5312	5313
5314	5315	5317	5320	5321	5322	5324
5325	5326	5328	5329	5330	5331	5332
5333	5334	5335	5337	5339	5341	5342
5343	5344	5345	5346	5347	5348	5349
5350	5351	5353	5354	5355	5356	5358
5360	5363	5366	5368	5371	5372	5373
5376	5377	5378	5380	5381	5382	5383
5384	5386	5387	5388	5393	5394	5395
5396	5397	5398	5399	5400.		

(Signed) A. TROTTER,
Offig. Superintendent.

CALCUTTA,
21st February 1811.

N. B. The above Prizes will be paid by Meſſrs. FORBES and Co. on application at their Office, at the rate of 110 Bombay, per 100 Sicca Rupees.

Bombay 18th March 1811.

FIFTH

LOTTERY,

FOR

THE IMPROVEMENT

OF THE

CITY OF CALCUTTA,

ESTABLISHED

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL,

AND

CONDUCTED BY THE

OFFICIATING SUPERINTENDENT,

Under the immediate directions of Commissioners appointed by Government.

SCHEME

OF THE

FIFTH LOTTERY:

1	Prize of	100,000
2	Ditto of .. 50,000 each, .	100,000
3	Ditto of .. 20,000	60,000
6	Ditto of .. 10,000	60,000
10	Ditto of .. 5,000	50,000
14	Ditto of .. 1,000	14,000
1440	Ditto of .. 100	1,44,000
1467	PRIZES.	5,28,000
4524	BLANKS.	
	Applicable to the Improvement of Calcutta, and the Expences of the Lottery.	72,000
6,000	TICKETS.	Sa. Rs. 600,000

1ſt.—The fiftieth drawn Ticket on the laſt day, will be entitled to one of the Prizes of 50,000 Sicca Rupees.

2d.—The Prizes with the exception of the Tickets ſold at Madras and Bombay, will be paid at the Bank of Bengal, without deduction, thirty days after the Drawing ſhall have been completed; in like manner, the Prizes drawn amongſt Tickets, ſold at Madras and Bombay, will be paid by the Agents at thoſe Preſidencies, reſpectively, ſo ſoon as the neceſſary adjuſtment thereof can be tranſmitted to the Agents.

3d.—The Drawing will commence on the 1ſt July, 1811.

4th.—The price of ſuch Tickets as may remain unſold on the 20th June next, will be raiſed to Sicca Rupees 110 for each Ticket, until the period fixed for the commencement of the Drawing; when the Tickets unſold, will be liable to ſuch further progreſſive increaſe of Prize, as the Commiſſioners ſhall judge proper.

5th.—Tickets ſigned by A. TROTTER, Eſq. Officiating Superintendent of the Lotteries, will be ready for ſale at the Bank of Bengal, on the 11th March next.

6th.—A ſupply of Tickets will be forwarded to Meſſrs. HABINGTON and Co. at Madras, and to Meſſrs. FORBES and Co. at Bombay, as ſoon as may be practicable, to be ſold at thoſe Preſidencies.

7th.—Prize Tickets in the late Lotteries will be received in payment of Tickets in the preſent Lottery.

A. TROTTER,
Offig. Superintendent.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st February 1811.

N. B. Meſſrs. FORBES and Co. have received for ſale, a ſupply of Tickets of the fifth Calcutta Lottery, which may be had on application at their Office, at 110 Rupees per Ticket, Ready Money or in exchange for Prizes in the late Lotteries. Great inconvenience having ariſen from applications for Tickets from out-ſtations, and Remittances through the Pay Office in payment for the ſame, it is requeſted that thoſe deſirous of purchaſing Tickets and who may not have accounts with Meſſrs. FORBES and Co. will make the neceſſary Remittances to their Agents at Bombay, to whom the Tickets will accordingly be delivered.

Advertiſement.

PRIZE JEWEL LOTTERY,

THE undermentioned Prizes, drawn in the Lottery of Prize Jewels,—which took place at Bombay in the year 1804-5, on account of the Army under the Command of the Hon'ble Major General ARTHUR WELLESLEY, during the Campaign in the Dekan,—not having been hitherto claimed, and now remaining in Depoſite with Meſſrs. FORBES & Co.—Notice thereof is hereby given, in order that the Proprietors of the Tickets to which thoſe Prizes appertain, may apply for the ſame, and on producing the Tickets receive the Jewels accordingly;—and in the event of their not being claimed, on or before the 31ſt of July next, they will be diſpoſed of, by Public Auction, on account of the concerned. viz.

1 PRIZE No. 54 value Rupees 600 drawn to Ticket No. 2141.
1 Ditto, No. 104 value Rupees 300 drawn to Ticket No. 2117.
1 Ditto, No. 125 value Rupees 200 drawn to Ticket No. 2332.
1 Ditto, No. 127 value Rupees 250 drawn to Ticket No. 107.

By deſire of Major JAMES FRASER, H. M. 78th Regt —Prize Agent,
FORBES & Co.

BOMBAY, 23d March 1811.

Advertiſement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, (in purſuance of the reſolution of the Truſtees to expoſe to public Sale, the whole of the property late belonging to Naſſerwanjee Monackjee,) on Monday the 25th day of the preſent month, will be ſold on the premiſes the following Meſſuages or Tenements and property ſituated within the Town Walls of Bombay, in ſeparate Lots as undermentioned—viz.

1ſt Lot—That Subſtantial and Commodious new built Houſe, in Rampart Row near the Church Gate, with extenſive Outhouſes, a Stable, Coach-houſe, &c.

2d Lot—The building containing four Iron and four Wooden Cotton Screws on Bombay Green, with the whole of the Ground upon which the ſame ſtands, and one Spare Iron Screw, ſubject to the terms entered into with the late Sorabjee Muncherjee whoſe repreſentatives have an Intereſt in one half of the building and Screws which will expire in the year 1817.

3d Lot—Two commodious Warehouſes, No. 19 Marine Street, oppoſite to the Government Houſe.

The Sale to begin at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon, when the terms and other particulars will be made known.

The ſeveral Premiſes may be viewed from 11 o'Clock till 3 by application to the Truſtees.

W. T. MONEY,
PESTONJEE BOMANJEE,
BOMBAY. HORMASJEE BOMANJEE,
1ſt March, 1811. *Truſtees.*

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીએથી આપીએચજે તારીખ ૨૫ મી આએ મંઈનાની શીમવારને દીને પારશી નશરવાંનજી મોણેકજી વાડીઆની મીલકત જે શ્રી મુબઇના કોટ મધેછે તે તરફાતી ઓએ વેચવાને કાડીછે તેનો જુદો જુદો ખાટ કરીને નીચે લખેઆ પરમાણે જાહેરલીલાંજુ કરીને વેચશે તેની વીગત *

ખાટ ૧ પેહેલુ એજે ધેર ૧ નવુ બાંધેલુ કોટની શરીજે પવંનચકીનો ૬૨ વાજા આગળનુ મોનુ ૨૧૩ રેવાને ખા એકનુ બાંધેલુછે તેની શાથેનો તબેલો તથા કોચહાઉશ તથા હેની શાથે બીજી જગો વાપરવાની બાંધીય તે ખુધાં

ખાટ ૨ બીજુ કશકુ વખુ ધર ૧ તે મધે કુની ગોશાડી ચોપવાના જશકુ નગા ૪ લોકોરાંનાંછે તથા કશકુ નંગા ૪ લાકરાંનાંછે તેની જમીન તથા ગોર શાથે વેચશે તથા તેની શાથે કરાવતુ કશકુ ૧ લોકોરાંનોછે એ કશકુ મધે પારશી શીરાબજી મંનચેરજી નો કરધો લાગેછે તેનો કરધો લાગા શેઠ શીરાબજી મંનચેરજીના વારશોને પોચેચ એ કશકુના લાગની બેબકી છે તેવંનં શાથે તે શંને ૧૯૧૬ અગરે જનાંમો પુરી થાશે *

ખાટ ૩ ત્રીજો તે મધે વખાર ૨ તી નંમબર ૧૯ ની જંદરાલ શાકેબ નાં ગોરની શામજેની *

એ મીલકતનુ લીલાંજુ કરવાનુ બપોરે કલાક ૧૧ નાં ૨૧૩ કરશે ને એ મીલકત વેચવાની બોલી તે વખત જાહેર કરશે *

એ મીલકત જેને જોવાની દરકાર હોશે તેને કલાક ૧૧ થીતે કલાક ૩ શુધી દેખારશે તરફાતીઓને મરજ કી ધાથી *

ડુલીયમ ટી મંની
શેઠ પેરાતંનજી જમંનજી
શેઠ હોરમનજી જમંનજી
તરફાતીઓ

તા ૧ મારચ ૧૮૧૧ *

શ્રી

વ્યાણીનચેઘન

ચેઘનચેતોચેણીયેતાગીચ ૮૬

યામણીન્યાચીણેમપ્રમ્રચેણીપણી
પાચણીનણનંપ્રનણીપણીપ્રણી પ
ડોયાયાચીમીપ્રમતણેઊઘઈ ચેવ
મધેંઘણેતેણીવાચ્યીયાણી. પીમ્રપ
યાણમ્રઢઉપ્રણેલ્યાચેનીમ્રધેંનીમ્ર
ણેમ્રગમ્રણનઘઉ ઉણીવ્યા પ્રમ્રણે
વ્યાણીનઉમ્રપંતપીમ્રેણ્યાચી પગ
ત

૧ મ્રગણેમ્રઢણીણેણેચનણેમ્ર ન
પેઘઈંણેઘણેતેઊપનચપમીચ્છેચે
પન્યાનપણવનણીમ્રઘણેમેઠ ચા
ગણેમ્રઘપયામ્રગીતાપઈંણેઘણે પ
ત્રાગતણીમ્રપમ્રેચઘણીણ પત્યા
ચીમગાપઉમ્રચીપઈઉઘણે ત્યા
ણીઘ

૨ મ્રગઉણમ્રપઉણીણેંઈણઉમ્ર
નપણેચનણેમ્રત્રામધી મ્રઉઙ્ગચી
ગાઉડીમ્રઘપયાચેઈણઉમ્રણ નગ
ચ્યાનમ્રેણડાચેઘણેત પઈણઉમ્રણ
નગચ્યાનમ્રમડાચેઘણેતત્યાચીણ
મ્રીનપમગાપઉમ્રઘનણીમેણ પત્યા
ચેમમ્રઘનમ્રપઉણીઈણઉમ્રણેમ્રનેં

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1811.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2.

FORTUNE HUNTING AND CRUELTY.

FIELD *v.* RYAN.

The Attorney General ſtated the caſe. This was an iſſue ſent down from the Court of Chancery; and the queſtion for the Jury was, whether a certain deed executed by Mrs. Ryan was made under compulſion. Mrs. Ryan had been previouſly married to Mr. Goſſop, and had left 400l. a year jointure by him. She was beſides, as the daughter of Mr. Wilmer, entitled to the proſeſſion of a valuable eſtate; two thirds of a certain property in Yorkſhire having been deviſed to Mrs. Wilmer, with remainder to her daughters, of which Mrs. Field, wife of the preſent plaintiff, was one. Mr. Goſſop died in 1791. In the ſame year, Mrs. Wilmer and Mrs. Goſſop being at Scarborough, were introduced to a Mr. Robert Keating and Mr. Ryan; the latter was a ſhowy handſome man, likely to attract a woman, and quite willing to pick up her fortune. Mr. Ryan followed the party to Harrowgate. At York they were married. Mrs. Ryan's only attendant was a girl of the name of Dolly Sellers, the daughter of a tenant of her mother's, and educated as her ſervant. Mr. Ryan brought his wife to London, and went directly to Sablonier's Hotel. The object of this was obviouſly to bring his unfortunate wife into a ſituation, where, though in London, ſhe muſt be perfectly alone. She could not underſtand a ſyllable of the language uſed in the houſe, and her own friends were diſguſted and driven away. She was ſo ſtudiouſly inſulted, that ſhe at length began to complain to the few female relatives who ſtill continued to viſit her, and even Dolly Sellers, who had by this time uſurped all the authority, and many of the privileges of a wife, offered to aſſiſt her in making her eſcape from the inceſſant and inveterate cruelty of her huſband. She was locked up in her own room; the money which ſhe got occaſionally from her mother, was forced from her pocket by her huſband. The Jury would find her depoſiting even ten pounds with her aunt, and that depoſit inſtantly diſcovered by Ryan, and re demanded inſolently from her aunt. All this was a regular and ſyſtematic ſcheme to break down the mind of this unhappy woman, and make her fit for any diſpoſal of her property, by the memory of paſt ill-treatment, and the terror of future. Mrs. Wilmer, at length, ſhocked at the ſituation of her daughter, hoping to bribe the huſband into gentler treatment of her unfortunate child, actually ſettled 500l. a year upon him, and to make up this, actually ſubmitted to a privation, which muſt have been peculiarly painful to an old and reſpectable female, and laid down her coach. But Ryan was not to be ſo appeaſed. He had other objects in view. The eſtate was diviſed to his wife, utterly independent of him, and his determination was to get it at all events. Ill treatment had been already tried to a certain length in England.—But the full ſcheme was not to be completed here. In order to break her mind completely to his power, he determined on carrying her to the Continent. This was news of great terror to the unhappy woman. In leaving England, ſhe was leaving friends and protection. On the Continent ſhe muſt be alone. She reſiſted with every form of entreaty, and was at length put into a chaiſe at Blackheath, more dead than alive. No female attended her in this forcible eſtrangement from her country, except Dolly Sellers, the moſt obnoxious and inſulting object that could be obtruded on her eye. Mr. Ryan was, as the Jury would hear, a man of ſtriking appearance, and for ſome purpoſes a man of ability. He had, in this inſtance, ſhewed himſelf a man of ſtern and fierce determination. His object had been to enfeeble, to ſhake, to terrify the mind of his wife, till it became pliable to his nefarious purpoſe, and he carried it through with dreadful perſeverance. His point was to force her to execute a deed, conveying her eſtate to two Truſtees, one of them his brother, and other a Mr. Keating, for her uſe during her life, and after her death to himſelf and his heirs for ever. But why put it in truſt for her? becauſe he knew ſhe had now no will but his. Was the deed to be conſidered in any degree as her work? No; if it was, thoſe who prepared it would have applied to her: but no human being ever converſed with her on the ſubject. No one conſulted, no one explained with her on the point. It was from the beginning to the end the work of the huſband Even his friends were ſtartled at it, and cenſured ſome of the proviſions as too glaring, and likely to be reſiſted by her. His anſwer was, "She will do whatever I deſire." Where was the proof of that affection to be found which could account for ſo ſtrange a ſurrender of her fortune. In one of the Defendant's letters, of May, 1792, to his friends in England, he uſes theſe words:—"Mark what follows; the complete power of deviſing the eſtate is in my wife, even during Mrs. Wilmer's life time; lay the ſtatement before Counſel, get an aſſignment prepared, and I'll have it executed. The eſtate is near eight hundred pounds a year, and of great importance to my family. I wait to hear from Sellers's father the value of the trees on the eſtate before I order them to be cut down. If they are on the entailed eſtate every hedge of them ſhall come down; I'll have an open country about me." In another letter, ſpeaking of a new demand, he ſaid, the old woman, or, as he elegantly called her, the old b——, would be forced to comply, as ſhe was very ill, and miſerable about her daughter." Was it poſſible to paint this man ſtronger than in his own words? This was after extracting 500l. a year from her, by cruel uſage of her daughter, which he jocularly termed a riot in Burlington ſtreet. Mrs. Wilmer ſubſequently died, and her life was doubtleſs ſhortened by her daughters's injuries. In one of his letters, he ſaid, "let particular care be taken to have no hold or ſtop on my poſſeſſion. No entailment, no revocation. My precious one, is preciſely the laſt whom I would truſt, ſo bind her ſtrictly and ſtrongly. His violence was now more than mental; he had ill-uſed her, and left marks of his cruelty on her perſon. In another letter from the Hague, he talked of valuable connections, and the neceſſity of exerting himſelf, as all hopes from Yorkſhire were at an end. Yet, in a ſubſequent letter, he found the old woman's feelings were not yet worn out. That letter ſtated that a Gentleman from Mrs. Wilmer came over with an offer of 1000l. to Ryan, to let her daughter return at once to Yorkſhire. This, however, he had determined not to do. His ſervant was ordered to ſay he was going to Italy, and he left the uſual place of his reſidence. It was not eaſy to uſe the language which the groſs and complicated barbarity of this man deſerved. The deed was prepared without the knowledge of any friend of the family; it was carried over to Holland by an agent of Ryan's. That perſon was not to tell the Jury that he ſaw any violence uſed any manual force upon Mrs. Ryan to ſign the deed. Her ſpirit was cruſhed, ſhe would then have ſigned any thing without a murmur. A Mr. Webber a ſtranger, and Dolly Sellers, were the ſubſcribing witneſſes. This Dolly Sellers ought to be brought forward in vindication of the defendant, for ſhe was his prime inſtrument and confidant, his partner at bed and board. In one of thoſe abominable letters the words were to be found," never fear, my deary, ſhe'll not quit this ſide of the water on any account She is going on as badly as ever, perpetually attempting to get letters to York, and ſtopping every Engliſh perſon ſhe meets in the ſtreets; ſhe is really moſt dangerous, and requires all my attention to prevent miſchief" Yes, ſhe was moſt miſchievous, for a diſcovery of her tyrant's conduct would have been ruin. In another letter, he ordered the deed not to be regiſtered, unleſs abſolutely neceſſary. This was, to keep the tranſaction from the eyes of thoſe who might do her juſtice. At the cloſe of 1792, Ryan, hoping to extort money from his wife's relations, or raiſe it in ſome other way, came to England, leaving the wretched being in the midſt of total ſtrangers, and in a foreign country. Ryan took Dolly Sellers with him as his companion; but, before he came, ſtripped his wife of her entire wardrobe. Mrs Ryan had ſome jewels, of which ſhe was fond, for ſhe was probably a vain, as ſhe had been a moſt beautiful woman, till ſorrow and ſickneſs had left her only the remnant of beauty. Dolly ſtrutted up to her, on the morning of her departure, took the diamond breach out of her handkerchief, and carried it off in the preſence of the huſband. The heart-broken wife bore it without a murmur in their preſence, but when they were gone, her complaints were loud and violent. Her intercourſe with her native country was ſtopped; her ſervant had uſurped her bed, and was even delivered of children in her houſe; her chamber was become her priſon, and ſhe was kept locked up in it, while he huſband and his companions were enjoying themſelves below. The laſt act of Ryan was the crown of the reſt. He ordered the woman of the houſe in which Mrs. Ryan was to be left, to allow only half a point of the thin country wine, equivalent to our ſmall beer, in the day, and by no means to allow her medicines or medical aſſiſtance. Mrs. Weſt could not comply with theſe horrid reſtrictions. Mrs. Ryan was unwell; her ſkin was covered with blotches from poverty of blood and ill-treatment. Medical aid was neceſſarily called in, and in the abſence of her tormentors her health gradually improved. Mrs. Wilmer, who was always anxious for her child, now found a plan to get her home; this was talked of, and Ryan reſolved not to let her out of his power, as long as he could raiſe a ſhilling on her. He brought her to England, and there impriſoned her in the very houſe where his infamous paramour was pregnant by him. This hateful perſecution was continued till the unhappy wife got almoſt into that ſituation where external ſuffering could ſcarcely touch her any longer.

Lord Ellenborough objected to making Ryan's ſubſequent tyranny part of the ſtatement, as a ſimilar proceeding had been over-ruled in the caſe of Lady Strathmore, when the Counſel were prohibited from giving any thing in evidence that had occured after the violence which was the immediate ground of action.

The Attorney-General yielded to the opinion of the Bench, and ſaid that he had only to ſay, that Mrs. Ryan's mind ſunk gradually under this heavy and protracted perſecution. She died in 1799, and died inſane. The property which Ryan had got into his power, by the compulſory deed, was the right of Miſs Field, the ſiſter of his wife, to whom it was deviſed in caſe of Mrs. Ryan's dying without heirs. The ſuit was brought by the huſband of Mrs. Field, as her next friend, and it remained with the Jury to ſay whether the inheritance was given over to Ryan with or without the genuine and ſincere conſent of the wife, whom his cruelty had bowed down to the grave. The attorney General then proceeded to call his witneſſes.

A great number of witneſſes were examined, and at conſiderable lenght, to the main facts, but their teſtimony was merely a repetition of the ſtatements which have been already given.

Mr. Park laboured in reply, to prove that there was a chaſm in the evidence of the compulſion uſed, and that the Jury would not be juſtified in giving a verdict for the Plaintiff, unleſs the compulſion was proved to have been continued up to the moment of ſigning the deed.

The Attorney General was riſing to reply, when Lord Ellenborough obſerved, that it was ſcarcely neceſſary. The fact of the wife's ſpirit having been practiſed on, and broken down, was fully proved. It was not neceſſary that the chain of compulſion ſhould be unbroken up to the moment of effecting the object for which the force was uſed; an animal might be ſo ſubdued by previous ill uſage, that it would fly, and tremble and obey at the movement of a finger, without any blow at the moment. This woman's mind was obviouſly ſubdued, and ſubdited by a long courſe of cruelty.

The Jury inſtantly found a verdict for the Plaintiff—is Damages—40s. Coſts.

This trial continued from an early hour, until paſt ſeven in the evening, and the Court was crowded during the whole time.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

The circumſtances attending the opening of this Theatre laſt year, as well as thoſe by which it was followed, are too freſh in the recollection of our readers to render it neceſſary for us now to recall them to memory. The ſeaſon it will be remembered was pretty far advanced before tranquillity was completely reſtored, and the principal terms on which that reſtoration was effected were:

That the admiſſion to the Pit ſhould be lowered from 4s. to 3s. 6d. the Boxes remaining at 7s.; that Mr. Brandon ſhould be diſmiſſed; and that the whole tier of private boxes, with the exception of three on each ſide, would be thrown open to the public.

This was the ſubſtance of the celebrated Crown and Anchor treaty. We feel it neceſſary to ſtate ſo much in order that the preſent ſtate of things may be juſtly appreciated; and in order to give as clear a view as poſſible of the whole, we ſhall proceed to ſhow how far that treaty was acted upon: The firſt article relative to the prices of admiſſion was carried into effect, as was the ſecond, though ſubſequently Mr. Brandon made his peace with the Public.—With reſpect to the private boxes, no alteration was to take place during the laſt ſeaſon; the article reſpecting them was not to be carried into effect till the commencement of the preſent. With this underſtanding all went on well; but on the laſt night of the laſt ſeaſon, Mr. Kemble, when returning the uſual thanks, alluding to the occurrences of the ſeaſon, obſerved, "To reſtore tranquillity the Proprietors entered into an agreement (and that agreement was made by myſelf) with a committee of Gentlemen.

Here ſome marks of diſapprobation were manifeſted, and Mr. Kemble, anxious to allay the riſing tumult, proceeded to ſay, "That treaty, Ladies and Gentlemen, I wiſh moſt diſtinctly to ſtate, the Proprietors, if you inſiſt upon it, are prepared to carry into full and faithful execution." He then went on to ſtate, that ſince the concluſion of that treaty an act of Parliament had been paſſed for the rebuilding of Drury-lane Theatre, which allowed the Proprietors to have as many private boxes as might be found convenient to the concern. This, he contended would give the Drurylane Theatre an advantage over that of Coventgarden, if the full performance of the Crown and Anchor treaty were rigorouſly enforced. Under theſe circumſtances, the Proprietors hoped it would not be enforced to its full extent, and, ſaid Mr. Kemble, "he ſhall be happy to receive that as the boon of your liberality which the other Theatre will claim as their right by law."—This ſpeech was received with partial diſapprobation, but with general applauſe, and the Proprietors appear to have imagined the point would be conceded without further oppoſition.

Laſt night the Theatre opened for the ſeaſon, and at an early hour every part of it appeared to be crowded to an overflow. The new ſtone ſtaircaſes were much approved of, and the improvements in the corridors were generally admired, as giving an air of ſolidity to the whole. The accommodation afforded by the new ſtaircaſes is of more importance to the frequenters of this theatre than any other improvement whatever. The twelve front boxes of the third *rideavant*, called the private circle, are thrown open to the Pubiic, together with a ſpacious corridor and a very elegant ſaloon. The grand lobby below has been ſtripped of its figures to ornament this ſaloon. It is beautifully carpeted, and contains four ſcarlet ſofas with other accomodations and embeuiſhments, in a ſtyle of correſponding ſplendour.

Theſe arrangements appeared to afford general ſatiſfaction, and the company in the boxes ſeemed contented. A great number of Ladies appeared in each circle, and the audience was, generally ſpeaking, very reſpectable.

On the appearance of the muſicians "*God ſave the King*" was called for——the call was obeyed, and nearly the whole of the pit ſung the ſong ſtanding up and uncovered Their performance and that of the muſicians gained general applauſe. "*Rule Britannia*" was then called for, and as uſual received with enthuſiaſtic burſt of exultation.

By this time the cry of "*No private boxes.*" had frequently been vociferated from various parts of the Theatre, but till the riſing of the certain, nothing was ſeen that could be regarded as any thing like a formidable oppoſition.

On the commencement of the Performance (*The Beggar's Opera*), the uproar began with a degree of warmth that reminded us of the opening of the laſt campaingn. The oppoſition was chiefly confined to the pit. The boxes generally took no part in the conteſts. The few that were at all diſpoſed to be active ſeemed to be againſt the O. P's Unwilling to loſe the entertainment they had promiſed themſelves from the Opera, they clapped in oppoſition to the hoſtile party, occaſionally exclaiming, "Turn 'em out."—When theſe laſt clapped, the others immediately reſted on their oars, and ſuffered them to have it entirely their own way, and when the word "Turn 'em out" was given, it was immediately caught up by the O. P.'s, who loudly repeated it in deriſion of their opponents, to their own infinite amuſement.—Their object was evidently to mar the performance, and ſo this was effected, they cared not whether it was accompliſhed by hiſſes or by claps, by yells or diſapprobation, or by manifeſtations of applauſe.

On the entrance of Mrs. Dickons the applauſe ſeemed univerſal. She was not however permitted to ſing without interruption. Not one of her ſongs could be heard but for a moment, when her ſweet voice, burſting on the ear through ſhort intervals of clamour, ſeemed like order riſing from chaos, and inſtantly loſt againſt in the growing tumult, it left the tantaliſed ear to regret that ſuch melodious ſounds could be heard no more.

Thus paſſed the firſt act; the exertions of the actors were completely overpowered by the audience, who ſeemed to wiſh it to have the effect of a monſtrous melo drama, as they conſtantly made, at the faintings, ſupplications, &c. a variety of diſcordant noiſes, which they intended ſhould be conſidered as appropriate.

Between the firſt and ſecond acts Mr. Kemble came forward, and on his appearance was greeted with applauſe. As uſual on ſuch occaſions it was ſome time before ſilence could be obtained. When at length the tumult ſubſided, Mr. Kemble ſpoke nearly as follows:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen.—When I had laſt the honour of addreſſing myſelf to you." [Here an interruption was given, and he could not be heard for ſome moments. He then proceeded]. "The propoſition I then made on the part of the Proprietors, relative to the arrangements of the interior of the Theatre, appeared to meet with your approbation."

Loud cries of "Yes" and "No" from various parts of the Theatre. A conſiderable time elapſed before he could again be heard. Somebody in the pit forwarded a paper towards the ſtage, which when attempted to be thrown thither, fell into the orcheſtra. It was afterwards recovered, and at length reached the place of its deſtination, but fell at ſome diſtance from Mr. Kemble, who did not appear to ſee it. Several perſons called out "Read, read!" but without making him comprehend their meaning. Loud cries of "Perform your contract!" and "Have you forgot the Crown and Anchor Treaty?" rang through the Theatre. Silence at length regained, Mr. Kemble ſaid,

"Gentlemen,—I beg leave to remind you that that treaty has never been attempted to be denied."

"Then why do you not think it binding and fulfil the conditions?" was here aſked.—"Why was it not thought binding?", was vehemently reiterated.

Mr. Kemble having once more obtained ſilence replied.—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—That treaty was thought binding, but it was likewiſe thought that your candour would diſpenſe with its rigorous enforcement, in conſideration of the erection of private boxes having been legaliſed by the act for rebuilding Drurylane Theatre.'

Much diſapprobation was excited by this and the prevailing clamour was ſuch that all he ſaid could not be diſtinctly heard. He however went on to ſay:—

"The Proprietors acting under this impreſſion, have brought upon themſelves a very great additional expence."—[*"that was your own fault,"* was here obſerved from the boxes]

Mr. Kemble then enumerated the improvements which had brought on ſuch expences. "The conſtruction of the ſtone ſtaircaſes; the paying and arching of the corridors; the raiſing of the roof of the lower gallery, &c.; but here the tumult ariſing from hiſſes mingled with applauſe prevented his being properly heard, and finally, completely overpowered his voice. To hear his concluding words was impoſſible. He appeared to endeavour to ſolicit their indulgence in conſideration of the efforts they had made to afford the public ſuch accommodation, and retired purſued by the hiſſes of one party and the applauſe of the other.

Soon afterwards the ſecond act commenced, but the actors might with almoſt as much ſucceſs have ſolicited attention from the winds and waves. Here and there a ſnatch of the performance was heard. Incledon's ſtentorian voice ſometimes triumphed over the boiſterous throats that were ſending forth not the moſt harmonious ſounds before the curtain, and he ſang again "How happy could I be with either!" in conſequence of an encore, though not without much interruption; but the greater part was reduced to dumb ſhew. The notes of Mrs. Dickſon, and Mrs. C. Kemble were completely loſt amidſt the mewing and mock ſinging in the Pit and the Upper Boxes. A party had poſſeſſion of the centre of the Pit, who ſtood up during the performance with their hats on, as was the cuſtom during the O. P. row laſt ſeaſon, and who, when the act was ended, reſumed their ſeats and took off their hats. The third act ſhared nearly the ſame fate. After the curtain dropped, Incledon came forward, we ſuppoſe to announce the play for to-morrow evening, but it was impoſſible to hear a word he ſaid.

The remainder of the Opera and the whole of the Force (*Raiſing the wind.*) paſſed off in the ſame way. The noiſe ſeemed to get lower towards the cloſe of the evening, as though the parties were nearly exhauſted, but the ſpirit continued the ſame.—"*God ſave the King*" was ſung during the performance, The O. P. ſong and dance were reſorted to and performed with conſiderable ſucceſs. An attempt was made to renew the ſports in the pit which were ſo prevalent laſt year; this, however, could not be effected, as it was ſo exceedingly full that a ring could not be formed of ſufficient dimenſions to allow the performers any ſcope for the diſplay of their agility. On the falling of the curtain a loud ſhout cloſed the performances. The whole of the audience almoſt immediately quitted the Theatre without calling on Mr. Kemble, or continuing the conteſt in any other way. The pit was longer in being cleared man any other part, in conſequence of the neck of a quart bottle having been thrown from the gallery. A reward of one guinea was immediately offered for the apprehenſion of the perſon by whom it was thrown.

The oppoſition of laſt night was upon the whole, much more formidable than we were led to expect.—Should this conteſt continue, though no horns, rattles, or placards are made uſe of, it will be impoſſible for any perſon to go to the Theatre with a view of enjoying the performance.

It is unneceſſary for us to point out the evils ariſing from a tumult of this nature, and we hope the Managers will, if poſſible, terminate it immediately.—If they can at all meet the wiſhes of the public, let them do ſo at once, and not protract the conteſt unneceſſarily as they did laſt year, to the great annoyance of the town, and particularly of thoſe who diſintereſtedly gave them their ſupport, believing their own ſolemn declaration, that the ruin of the Theatre muſt follow their acceding to the popular demand.

Extracts from the Francfort Journals:

ROME, May 2.

His Majeſty the Emperor and King conſidering the importance of preſerving to modern Rome the precious monuments of antient Rome, has taken them under his eſpecial protection.

The council extraordinary to fulfil the intentions of his Majeſty have ordered the reſtoration of the beautiful temples of Veſta and of Fortune, great part of the remains of which ſtill exiſt on the banks of the Tiber, in the middle of the great drain of the city and upon the antient ſenatorian bridge.

The temple of Veſta is above all, the moſt elegant of the antient edifices which remain. It appears to have been rebuilt at the time of Auguſtus if we may judge by the ſimplicity of its form and by the quality of its ornaments and the marble of which they are compoſed. The council have alſo reſolved to repair in the beſt manner all that remains of the temple of Antoninus and of Fauſtina of the Theatre of Marcellus, of the portico of Octavius of the temple of Concord and of Jupiter ſtator and of many other monuments of our ancient magnificence.

The chevalier Canova is in employed executing with the greateſt deſpatch the two coloſſal Statues in bronze of the Emperor Napoleon, the one on foot and the other on his charger. The celebrated Rechelti has already finiſhed the model of the Horſe, the ſize of which may be eſtimated when the equeſtrian ſtatue ſurpaſſes, in gigantic form the largeſt ſtatues antient or modern of which we have any knowledge.

Amsterdam, May 17.

His Majeſty in conſideration of the ſervices rendered to the ſtate, during a long courſe of years by Admiral J. H. Hingſbergen Grand Croſs of the order of the union, of the courage and bravery which he has diſplayed particularly in the battle of the Doggerbank, as Captain of the line of battle ſhip, has deigned to confer on him, by a royal decree, the title of count of *Doggerbank*, and Admiral de Winter who was taken by Lord Duncan in the battle of Camperdown for his eminent ſervices has been created a Count.

PARIS, MAY 11.

The inſcription *unity, Indivisibility* of the *Republic, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity* or *Death*, which appeared under the Dial of the Hotel de Ville, has been removed. The *Bonnet rouge* which remained in front of this edifice had alſo been taken away.

RATISBON, MAY 24.

The principality of Ratiſbon has been ceded in perpetuity to the King of Bavaria by his Royal Highneſs the Grand Duke of Frankfort (cidevant Eugene Beaharnois.

PARIS, MAY 28.

By circular notes of the 8th Inſtant his Excellency the Landamman of Switzerland has communicated to the Governments of the Cantons the following letter, which his Excellency the Miniſter of France had ſent to him, from his Majeſty the Emperor Napoleon.

To our dear and great friend the Landamman and members compoſing the Diet of the Swiſs confederation

Very dear and great friends.

We haſten to inform you of our marriage with the Archduteheſs Maria Louisa, of Auſtria. We know too well your ſentiments towards us not to be perſuaded that you will greatly participate in the ſatisfaction afforded us by this event.

The intereſt which we take in all that concerns you, makes us wiſh for opportunities of proving it, and you ſhould always rely on thoſe our ſentiments which are founded, in the ſincere attachment and affection which we feel for you. We pray God, our dear and great friends that he will you in his holy keeping.

Your good friend,
NAPOLEON,

Paris, 3d April 1810.

The Landamman circulated at the ſame time to the Cantons two letters addreſſed to the Helvetic Confederation by His Majeſty Charles XIII, King of Sweden. The firſt is conceived in the following terms.

"Very dear and great friends, the unanimous voice of the eſtate of the kingdom was this day manifeſted towards me in a manner the moſt flattering, by proclaiming me King of Sweden, of the Goths and the Vandals, I am the more anxious to inform you of this as I hope you will take a lively intereſt in an event which concerns me ſo nearly and which affords me a deſirable opportunity of teſtifying my wiſhes for your proſperity.

Your good friend,
CHARLES.

Mockholm, 6th June 1809.

It may be amuſing to give an inſtance of the conciſeneſs and deciſion with which Buonaparte tranſacts buſineſs.

On the back of a long report, laid by the Miniſter of War before the Emperor, repreſenting the miſconduct of the Commandant of Iſle de Pomeque near Marſeilles, who had ſuffered himſelf to be ſurpriſed by the Engliſh—is the following *minute*.

"Returned to the Miniſter of War that he may ſummon the Commandant before a Military Committee to be treated with all the rigour of Martial Law."

Our readers have long ago been informed of ithe exile of Fouché the dreaded Miniſter of Police, who had loſt the confidence of his maſter. The following correſpondence between them exhibits the conſummate art of Napoleon and the unavailing regrets of the titled republican.

PARIS, JUNE 4.

Letter from the Emperor of the Miniſter of General Police.

Monsieur le Duc d' Otrante,

The ſervices which you have rendered us in various circumſtances, have induced us to confide to you the Government of Rome, according to the proviſions made in the 8th article of the Conſtitutional Act of the 17th July laſt.

We have determined by a ſpecial decree the extraordinary powers with which the particular circumſtances in which we have found their departments required, that you ſhould be inveſted, we expect that you will continue to give us proofs of your zeal for our ſervice and of your attachment to our perſon.

This letter, *having no other object*, we pray God, *Monsieur le duc d'Otrante, that he will have you in his holy blessing*.

NAPOLEON.

AT ST. CLOUD, JUNE 3, 1810.

REPLY OF FOUCHE.

SIRE,

I accept the Government of Rome to which your Majeſty has had the goodneſs to elevate me in recompence of the feeble ſervices which I have had the happineſs to render.

I cannot however diſſemble that I experience the deepeſt concern *in withdrawing to such a distance from your Majesty;* I loſe at once the happineſs and the inſtruction which I derived from your Majeſty's converſation.

If any thing can ſoften this regret, it is the thought that in my perfect reſignation to the will of your Majeſty, I give the greateſt proof of my unbounded devotion to your Majeſty's Perſon.

I am with the moſt profound reſpect.

SIR, &c. &c.

LE DUC D' OTRANTE.

Paris, June 3d 1811.

EXPULSION OF THE PRIESTS FROM ROME.

The Extraordinary Council wiſhes to put na end to the difficulties which oppoſe the execution of the imperial decree for the departure, from the Roman States of the Prieſts and religious Strangers. orders as follows.

"The Prieſts who are abſolutely deſtitute of all means of returning to their native country, may obtain, for this purpoſe, ſuccours in proportion to their wants, and to the journey which they are obliged to undertake. In no caſe will this aſſiſtance exceed that which is granted to the religious orders by the imperial decree of the 17th of April. The Prieſts and other religious perſons who ſhall be obliged to quit Rome ſhall have paſſports *gratis*. The director General of the Police, the Sub-prefects, the mayors and commiſſaries in the two departments, will take care that the carriers, watermen and all other conductors by land or water do not encreaſe the price of their means of conveyance.

Severe meaſures ſhall be taken againſt the Prieſts and other religious perſons who do not depart at the time appointed—or who ſhall not be furniſhed, with proviſional permiſſion to ſtay or a card of ſafety.

The Monks and Prieſts from Ireland, Scotland, Sicilly, Malta, Armenia, Greece, the Archipelago and all others whom political circumſtances prevent returning to their native country—reſpecting whom the Council will hereafter reſolve, muſt preſent themſelves within five days at the general Police Office, to declare their names, ſurnames, age, place of birth and motives of reſidence in Rome.

ROME, JUNE 2.

The greateſt tranquility continues to reign in this beautiful City—The decrees for the ſuppreſſion of the Convents are executed without difficulty. *The roads are covered with Priests and Monks returning to their Country.* The Canonnis of Saint Peter and of Sain John de are alone preſerved—Almoſt all the German Gazettes publiſhed a Story that the Empreſs Maria Louiſa had received upon her journey from Vienna to Paris, a Box perfectly unique ſent by the Emperor Napoleon; that the Empreſs was, at firſt, aſtoniſhed with the ſimplicity of the preſent, but that having opened the Box her Majeſty found an acquittance for 25 millions of florins, being the amount of contribution due by Auſtria; that her Majeſty was affected to tears &c.

The Court Gazette of Vienna publiſhed in contradiction, the following paragraph:

"The Gazettes of Nuiemberg and Augſbourgh have related an anecdote concerning the French Empreſs, to which nothing is wanting but truth. If on the one part obligations are due to the generoſity with which the Editors of public prints diſpoſeof many millions for the benefit of a State which has never been in great favor with them; on the other hand one cannot but admire the credulity with which they adopt the moſt improbable and abſurd rumours promulgating them afterwards as their own—and inſtead of collecting with critical care materials, which may ſerve for a hiſtory of their Time they are in effect but agreeable Story tellers whoſe tales one reads with pleaſure, but in the truth of which no faith can be placed.

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS by SAMUEL RANS, Number 7, Forbes Street.

ચેડાચાયછેયાઈષ્ઠઊ૯ષ્ઠમઈપાચ
છીણેઋયણીમનંચેચણીયાંચા ય્
ધૈસ્રગયછેત્યાચાયધીર્મગષ્ઠ ણે
ઋયણીમનંચેચણીચયાચેં પચણા
ષ્ઠેતેયાઈષ્ઠઊમસ્ચીઋગાચી ણેઉ
યછેત્યાચેંણેયતીતે ષ્ઠન ૧૮૧૭
ઈંગ્રેજીમઈપ્રુરીછેઈષ્ઠ

૩ ઋગતીષ્ઠઋત્યામઈપધ્રજી ણે
નચ્ચેવ્યાનંષ્ઠન ૧૪ ષ્ઠનઋષ્ઠ ણાછેય
યાંચેષ્ઠચેનચ્યા

યાતીષ્ઠઋતચીંઉઋંષ ઋઋપયા
ચેણેનપ્રછજીપયેં ૧૧ મઈઝીસ્રછેઈ
ષ્ઠપતીષ્ઠઋતણીઋપયાચીણેઉતે ય
ચેતીવ્યાઈંનઋજીતીષ્ઠ

ણેતીષ્ઠઋતવ્યાન્ન પાધ્રપયાચી
ધનઋનછણેષ્ઠવ્યાંણેપચે ૧૧ પાછી
નપચે ૩ પાપેતી ણાણેપીતીષ્ઠણી
સ્વાઝિયાછીણીચાનવ્યાષ ણાણેપી
તીષ્ઠતાગીણે ૧ સ્રચ ઉંન ૧૮૧૧ ઈંગ્રે
જી

મેસ્તવંમની
ણેઝેસ્રેસ્તનણીધમ્પણાણી
ણેઝેસ્રેમેણીધમ્પણાણી
ણીસ્વાઝી

In the Eſtates of DHUNGEBHOY SORABJEE *and* KYCUSROO SORABJEE *Joint Heirs and repreſentatives of* SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE *Deceaſed.*

THE Creditors on the abovementioned Eſtates and the individual Creditors of DHUNGEEBHOY SORABJEE are hereby requeſted to tranſmit immediately to us, at the Courier Office, a Statement of Accounts on which balances may be claimed, in order that the extent of demands on all the reſpective Eſtates may be aſcertained with the leaſt poſſible delay, and that arrangements may be made for the diſtribution of the Funds of the Eſtates as they may be realized, according to the Intereſts of the parties concerned.

It is particularly requeſted that the Statement of Accounts may be brought up to the 31ſt of July laſt.

J. G. REMINGTON,
LUKE ASHBURNER,
C. WOODHOUSE,
J. H. STEPHENSON,
W. A. MORGAN,
Truſtees of Dhungeebhoy and Kycusroo Sorabjee.

BOMBAY, 19th MARCH 1811.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર ઈીએથી આપીએયજે શેઠ ધનજીલાલ શીરાબજી તથા ફકશરો શીરાબજી એ બંધે લાલ મલીને શેઠ શીરાબજી મંનચેરજી રેડીમંનીનાં વાર શેઠે તેનાંનાં ઇશટેઠ આને મીલકત બાબદ ખબર આપીએયજે *

ઉપર લખેલાં ઇશટેઠ ઇ આને મી લકત ઉપર જેકોઇ માંગનારાવોછે ત થા બીના માંગનારાવો તથા ધનજીલા

જનો માંગનારાવોનેં અરજ કરેયજે જ લદી થી શરવે માંગનારાવોનો ફશાબ બીગત વારથી જ્યાને શીજ બાબદ નાં લેણાંછે તે શરવે અકીકત થી બાકી કારીને કમારી પાશે શ્રી ફોરીઆર કા રીશમો જલદી થી આવે *

પઢી શારી તદબીર કરીને જેકંઇ એ ઇશટેઠનુ ઉપજશે તે શરવે લેણાં વાજાવોને લાગે આવશે તે આપશેજ

બીજી અરજ કરીએયજે શરવે ફ શાબની બાકી કારીને તા ૩૧ મી જુ લાઇ ગીઆ વરશની શ્રુદી ફાડીને બંદ કરીને આવે *

મીશતર રેમીગટન
મીશતર આશબરનર
મીશતર ઉડફાઉશ
મીશતર ઇશટીફીનશંન
મીશતર મારશાંન
ધનજીલાલ શીરાબજી ત
થા ફેમશરો શીરાબ
જીનાંટરશટીઓ *

તારીખ ૧૮ મી મારચ શંને ૧૮૧૧

શ્રી

ઈંગ્રીજીમઈણેઋપણી ણેસ્રેસ્તણ
સ્રેઋપણીયજીણેસ્રેઋપણી મનં
ચેવણીયાંચેઈંસ્રેગમ્પણેણેતીત્યેણી
રાઈમણેછેજી

ણેણચનકુઈંસ્રેગમ્પણજે મીણમ
તીપનઋષ ણેણાનપણીજે ઊણને
ધ્રેણીમઈનંણીમઈણેઋપણી યા
ષ્ઠપનઋષ ણેણેણેણતીણ ત્યાણમ
ણીનઋગીતોણેત્યાણી ધમ્પણપણ ધ્રે
જીણેનપ ઋણીગમઈંણીશોધ્રચીણીગ
નજનચ્યાચણેણીનધ્રેઋનછેજે ત્યાત
ધ્રનીધ્રછેણેણેતીઉણીજે ત્યાપસ્ન
ધણણપણણીમઋપયાણ છેઈંણ
મીધ્રછેણીત્યણીરાઈંણેણેપણે ત્યાધ્ર
સ્રણેઈંસ્રવચેધ્રછેણીઝણણેઈંણ ને
ણપ ણેણેણઋણપણીપ્રસ્રણે ત્યા
પ્યાણતપચીનસ્રેઉમઈંણ
ણેપણીણમણેણેજીજે ણીશોધ્ર
ચીયાણતાગીણે ૩૧ ઊણઈ ણન
૧૮૧૦ ઝણીછતેંનસ્રનપણણાણી

મેસ્તન પંત્રીગઠંન
મેસ્તન ઘરાઘનંન
મેસ્તન ચીડણેણ
મેસ્તન ઈસ્ટીફીનણન
મેસ્તન સ્મગન

ઈંગ્રીજીમઈપસ્રેસ્તણસ્ન ણેઋપ
ણીયંચેઝસ્ટીમ્પણેણેતીસ્વાઝી

તાગીણે ૧૪ સ્રણેસ્રચેણિન ૧૮૧૧

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20th MARCH 1811.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to appoint Captain Sealy of the Artillery Corps to proceed on duty to the Perſian Gulph in the Benares Cruzier.

Bombay Caſtle 20th March 1811.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed, under the urgency of the caſe, to allow Captain Lieutenant Charles Bell of the Madras Cavalry to proceed to the Iſle of France and eventually to Europe on ſick Certificate.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

We have been requeſted thus to notice and correct two errors which occur in the Civil liſt publiſhed in the Calendar of this year printed at the Courier Preſs.

The date of arrival in this Country, of Nicholas Hankey Smith, Richard Willis Coward, John Taddy Dyne and George Corſellis Eſquires, is ſtated to be 1783, whereas it ought to have been 1789. And in the liſt of Factors the name of James Sutherland ought to ſtand before that of James Graham Strachan.

ARRIVALS.—Captain Hogg, 2d Regiment.
Lieutenant Stephen, Grenadier Battalion.
Lieut. Robert Campbell, Fort Adjutant.
Enſign J. Miles, 1ſt B. 6th R.
DEPARTURES.—Captain Henry Smith, Cavalry.
Lieutenant Furgeſon, Marine Battalion.
Lieut. Shepherd, Grenadier Battalion.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

March 17th Arrived Ships Induſtry, Capt. R. Denniſon, from Bengal

19th H. M. Ship Clorinde, Thomas Briggs, Eſq. Capt. from the Iſle of France.

The Clorinde Captain Brigs, which anchored in the Harbor on 19th ſailed from Port Louis on the 3d of January.

General Abercromby in the Heſper was to ſail on the 5th.

While the Clorinde was at Point de Galle the Chiffonne and Exeter arrived, from this port, paſſengers all well.

As the Clorinde was leaving the roads the Minerva with the 65th Regiment on board arrived from the Mauritius.

The Minden, fitted for the flag of Admiral Drury, anchored in Madras Roads on the ſame day, that gallant officer died.

Captain Deane of the H. C. C. Malabar, is promoted into the Mornington, vice Lowes.

The Lowjee and ſeveral other tranſports had arrived at Goa.

CALCUTTA.

MARCH 1,

The Georgiana, packet, Captain Leig, proceeds immediately to Madras, there to await the final deſpatches of the ſupreme government.

The Honorable Company's ſhip City of London, Captain Kidd, will ſail direct to Europe, about the 5th of the enſuing month.

In conſequence of the unuſual ſtrength of the tides, ſince the change, ſeveral accidents have occurred to the ſhipping, in different parts of the river.

On Sunday the brig Mary, Captain Allen, from Penang, got aſhore on the ſand, where ſhe remained for ſome time in ſo perilous a ſituation, that it was deemed prudent to remove the treaſure, and moſt valuable part of the cargo. She has ſince been got off. On the following day the ſhip Elephant, from Rangoon, alſo took the ground near Myapore; but was got off, with the loſs of her rudder.

The Nautilus, cruizer, parted from two cables, whilſt lying off Kidderpore; and one of the Indiamen dragged her anchor.

MADRAS.

MARCH 9th

ARRIVALS.—March 2d, Brig Succeſs Captain Scott, from Chittagong left 18th February—3d, Brig Paſſer, Captain J. Mateez, from Malay coaſt left 19th February—4th, Brig Sumatra, Captain J. Anthony, from Penang left 3d, February—6th Brig Providence, Captain M. Pike, from Coringa left 1ſt March—Cutter Harrietta, Captain Alwicitty, from Portnovo left 4th March—7th, Cutter Mary, Captain M. Sparrow, from Calcutta left 13th February—Ship La Creole, Captain Allegre, from Calcutta left 28th February—8th, his Majeſty's ſhip Minden, from Bombay,—ditto, H. M. Cutter Sylvia.

Calcutta Intelligence.

1ſt MARCH.

APPOINTMENTS,

FEBRUARY 19th 1811.

Mr. Alexander Ruſſel, to the charge of the Civil Hoſpital at this Preſidency, vice Mr. Hunter, promoted.

Mr. Robert Leny, to the charge of the Infane Hoſpital, vice Mr. Alexander Ruſſell.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

PORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 15, 1811.

The Governor General in Council is pleaſed to grant to the Purſers, or Maſters (when there is no Purſer) of Tranſports which may be hired by the Government for the ſervice of the Expedition now in progreſs, an allowance of eight ſicca annas per day for every 25 Europeans, or under; and four ſicca annas per day for the ſame number of Natives, as a remuneration for their trouble and reſponſibility in the cuſtody of the Proviſions for the Troops embarked on their reſpective Ships.

This allowance will not be paid to the Purſers or Maſters until the expiration of the term for which the Tranſports are engaged, and the accounts of the receipt and expenditure of the Proviſion Stores, ſhall be adjuſted.

Any waſtage of Proviſion which may occur on board of Tranſports, is to be aſcertained by a Committee of Survey, and the Proceedings of the Committee ſigned by the Preſident and Members, are to be the Voucher to the Officer in charge, for writing off in his Books for the quantity deficient.

J. ADAM, *Sec. to Govt Mil. Dept.*

The packets for the homeward bound ſhips, now under deſpatch, will, we underſtand, be finally cloſed at the Poſt-office, in the courſe of to morrow.

Mr. Cheap deſpatches the fleet.

The following ſingular occurrence is communicated by a gentleman, at Saugor;

About the middle of laſt week, a tiger, of the prodigious magnitude, ſwam off from the iſland, towards the chouky boat, which was lying at anchor, in 7 fathom water. The tiger approached the boat, without ſhewing the leaſt apprehenſion, and on getting along ſide, raiſed his fore-paws, with the intention, it is ſuppoſed, of upſetting the boat, the more effectually to ſecure his victim. The people, in the mean time, prepared for their defence, and after an unremitting ſtruggle of *two gurries*, equal to 44 minutes of our time, ſucceeded in compelling the animal to retreat.

The marks of the tiger's claws are ſtill viſible, ſtrongly indented in the ſides of the boat. This extraordinary fact is communicated on the moſt undeniable authority.

At the opium ſale on Saturday laſt, the drug averaged as follows:—

Patna, - - - Sa. Rs. 1681 15 as. per cheſt.
Benares, - - - - - - - 1558 - - - - per cheſt.

On Friday laſt a melancholy occurrence took place on the river, oppoſite to Chinſurah, in conſequence of the violence of the Bore; a boat, having on board between 20 and 30 ſepoy volunteers, with their wives and followers, proceeding to Barrackpore, having been upſet, whereby 18 perſons unhappily periſhed. The reſt of the people were ſaved with the greateſt difficulty.

MARCH 2D.

We are informed by a moſt reſpectable Portugueſe Merchant, reſident in Calcutta, that we may confidently look for the arrival of two ſhips from Liſbon, in the courſe of the preſent month, which were to have left that port in October laſt. Theſe arrivals will, no doubt, furniſh us with ſome important intelligence.

Edward Strettell, Eſq. is appointed to act as Advocate General, in the room of Robert Percy Smith, Eſq. who, we underſtand, proceeds down the river in the courſe of this day with his family, to embark on the Diana, for Europe.

By the brig Mary, Captain Allen, from Penang, accounts have been received from the eaſtward, which communicate the termination

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of an obſtinate, and, it appears, mutually deſtructive warfare, between the Dutch forces of Java, and the native allied forces of Bantam and a tribe known by the name of Lampoun-men. Daendels, after having ſacrificed between 1500 and 2000 of his beſt troops, is ſaid to have collected the entire diſpoſable force of the Iſland, amounting to 9000 men, with whom he attacked, and finally compelled his opponents to ſubmiſſion.

An expedition againſt Amboyna, and the other Iſlands continued to be talked of; but the preparations for the attack were by no means in ſuch a ſtate of forwardneſs, as to render it probable the attempt would be made for ſome time to come.

No intelligence of the annexation of the mother country to France, appears to have reached Batavia, at the date of the preſent accounts.

A late Ceylon Gazette contains the following important proclamation which revokes the prohibition reſtricting the European Inhabitants of Ceylon, from becoming holders as proprietors of land in that Iſland, with the exception of Triacomalle :—

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

Whereas certain reſtrictions have hitherto been laid on by His Majeſty's commands, prohibiting Europeans for holding Ground in this Iſland, and reſtricting the poſſeſſion of Lands to Natives only, ſave and except in the Town and Fort of Columbo and the Gravetts thereunto belonging, public Notice is hereby given, by command of His Excellency, that His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to direct, that all ſuch reſtrictions be done away, and they are hereby done away accordingly, ſave and except in the Diſtrict of Trincomalle, where the aforementioned reſtrictions are for the preſent ſtill to apply.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Madras Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MARCH 9th

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to authorize the undermentioned promotions.

CORPS OF ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant Colonels Commandant R. Bell and Tredway Clarke, to be Colonels, dates of commiſſion 25th July 1810.

The Governor in Council is pleaſed to transfer Lieutenant Colonel Haſlewood, to the invalid eſtabliſhment.

Lieutenant Leonard of the 3d regiment Native Cavalry, to proceed to England on ſick certificate.

BOMBAY

BIRTHS.—At Mahim on the 20th inſtant the Lady of Captain Eyre, was ſafely delivered of a Son.

Yeſterday, the Lady of James Inverarity Eſq. of a Daughter.

CALCUTTA

MARRIAGES.—Yeſterday, John Hutchinſon Ferguſſon, Eſq. to Miſs Margaret Petrie.

On the 25th ultimo, at the Old Church, by the Reverend Dr. Ward, Major John Johnſon, of H. M's 78th Regiment, Deputy Quarter Maſter General of the King's Troops, to Miſs Elizabeth Hewett, ſecond Daughter of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

On Monday, the 25th ultimo, at the Old Church, by the Revd. Doctor Ward, Thomas Inglis, Eſq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, to Miſs Charlotte Chapman.

At Bhaugulpore, on the 18th ultimo, by the Revd. Mr. Henderſon, at the Houſe of John Sandford, Eſq. Judge and Magiſtrate, James Pattle, Eſq. 3d Judge of the Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Diviſion of Mourſhedabad, to Miſs Adeline De L'Etang.

On Saturday laſt, at the Old Church, by the Revd, Dr. Ward, John Coverdale, Eſq. to Miſs Julia Speke daughter of the late Capt. Samuel Speke, of the H. C Bombay Marine.

MADRAS.

DEATH.—On Wedneſday evening, His Excellency WILLIAM O'BRYEN DRURY, Eſq. Vice Admiral of the Blue and Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Eaſt Indies.—The remains of this gallant and veteran Officer, were interred in Saint Mary's Church, the following evening, with every mark of honour and reſpect.

The Flags of the Garriſon, Naval Hoſpital, Admiralty Office and Ships in the Roads were flying half maſt high, during the whole day—ſhortly after three o'clock the troops deſtined to form the proceſſion arrived at the Garden houſe—His Majeſty's 14th 59th and 69th Regiments with 2 Squadrons of Horſe Artillery and 11 field pieces furniſhed with 3 rounds of blank cartridge, together with 4 four troops of His Majeſty's 22d Light Dragoons, the whole under the Command of Major General Wetherall, were appointed to eſcort the Body to the Fort. About 5 o'clock the Honorable the Governor attended by the whole of the Body Guard arrived, and ſhortly after the Corpſe was placed on a Car, ornamented with plumes and other inſignia, appropriate to the melancholy occaſion—the Lieutenants and junior Officers of the fleet with about one hundred and fifty ſeamen preceded the Car. The Honorable the Governor, the Honorable the Chief Juſtice, His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Members of Government, the Honorable Sir Francis Macnaghten, Major General Gowdie, Major General Trapaud, and the whole of the Civil, Naval, and Military Officers at the Preſidency followed in the proceſſion, which was announced by minute guns from the Fort and his Majeſty's ſquadron which were continued until the Body was depoſited in the Grave.

On the arrival of the head of the column at the Fort Bridge the troops formed into a ſtreet, through which the proceſſion paſſed—His Majeſty's 89th Regiment formed the ſtreet from the Wallajah to the Church gate where the Body was taken from the Car, and carried into the Church by the Barge men attached to his Excellency: Captain Drury following as Chief Mourner and the Captains of the Squadron ſupporting the Pall.

The Band of his Majeſty's 14th Regiment and the Band attached to the Garriſon, played ſeveral ſolemn pieces of muſic during the proceſſion.

At the Church porch the Body was received by the Reverend E. Vaughan and the Reverend J. Moſely, who read the funeral ſervice in a moſt impreſſive manner, which was followed by an anthem ſelected for the occaſion—On the Body being lowered into the Grave, the Horſe Artillery fired three rounds and the minute guns ceaſed. It was near eight o'clock before the ſervice concluded.

The battle of Camperdown records the name of *Drury* in the proud liſt of Britain's Naval Heroes.

The Honorable Sir John Newbolt, we were concerned to hear, was prevented by indiſpoſition from attending.

Engliſh Extracts.

The Lords of the Admiralty are ſuperſeding all the Officers that were appointed at the beginning of the war to the impreſs ſervice in England and Ireland, from the half-pay-liſt.

The laſt letters from Malta contain the following melancholy article of Naval Intelligence, which, we truſt, may prove, if not unfounded, at leaſt conſiderably exaggerated:—"A few days ſince, juſt after the hands of the Repulſe, of 74 guns, Capt. J. Halliday, had been piped on deck, a vivid ſheet of lightning paſſed along it, and ſtruck near one hundred of the men inſtantaneouſly dead! We have not heard of the leaſt accident befalling any other ſhip on the ſtation.

The Duke of Portland, with an honorable pride becoming his high rank, has completed the ſale of landed and other property to the amount of 500,000*l.* for the entire liquidation of the late Duke's debts.

His Majeſty's annual ſale of Spaniſh ſheep, of the Negret breed, took place on Wedneſday at Kew, when 33 rams produced 1,920*l.* or about 58*l.* each on an average; and 70 ewes, 2,169*l.* or 37*l.* each.

Aſker Chan, the Perſian Envoy, who was lately recalled, had his expences defrayed by the French Government as far as Augſburgh. His ſuite compriſed 124 perſons, including eight cooks; they occupied 24 carriages, beſides waggons, &c. and employed 82 horſes.

A Sporting Farmer the other day, at a village a few miles weſt of London, was boaſting of the excellent ſpeed of his horſe, which occaſioned an immediate challenge from his neighbour, who thought his horſe a ſecond Eclipſe. A conſiderable ſum was laid, and the horſes were brought out to run a mile on the Bath road; but it was ſtipulated that neither of them ſhould ride his own horſe, on account of their unequal weight; the ſervant of the challenger, therefore, was fixed upon to ride for his maſter, and the race would not have taken place for want of another jockey, had not a ſtranger offered his ſervices, who profeſſed himſelf to be an excellent horſeman, which in the end he verified; for after they had ſtarted, an hour or two elapſed without any tidings of them, until the ſervant returned and put an end to the ſportſman's anxiety reſpecting the iſſue of the race, by informing them that the ſtranger had decamped with the nag, and that he had purſued him till he could do it no longer; thus leaving the ſporting farmer well convinced of the ſuperior ſpeed of his horſe. So he loſt his wager and his horſe too.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

DOVER, SEPT. 10.—Mr. Powel, Secretary to the American Ambaſſador, who embarked here for France yeſterday evening, on board the Ant, Captain Bartlet, is juſt returned, as they would not let him land either at Calais or Boulgone. At Calais the forts fired two ſhots, and then a boat came off and warned them away: at Boulgone ſeveral ſhots were fired from the batteries, ſome of which fell near the veſſel; and then ſome ſhells were thrown, ſeveral of which paſſed over the cutter, and fell without her. Paſſed by for the Downs a Ruſſian frigate under jury-maſts. She was purchaſed, it is ſaid, at Malta, by ſome merchants, and ſent home. As the flag of truce was not ſuffered to hold any communication with the ſhore, there is conſequently no news from France.—By a Captain of a neutral, juſt landed from Havre de Grace, we learn, that a cartel for an exchange of priſoners was expected to take place every day; almoſt any odds might be had at the coffee-houſes that an exchange took place within a month.

OLD BAILEY, JULY 21.

Nicholas Tomlinſon, Eſq. a Poſt Captain in the Navy, and B. Tanner, a ſhipwright, at Dartmouth, were indicted for conſpiring to forge and utter a receipt, by means of which they had defrauded his Majeſty of 29*l.* 5*s.* The Attorney-General conducted the proſecution on the part of the Crown. This was a charge which had its origin ſo far back as 1795. Capt. Tomlinſon's ſhip, the Peltet brig, had undergone ſome repairs at Dartmouth, and he had given Tanner, the ſhipwright he employed, a bill upon Government amounting to 96*l.* for repairs to his ſhip, which included the black-ſmith's bill, to the amount of 29*l.* 5*s.*; but it ſince appeared that the black-ſmith's bill was a forgery, he having only done work to the amount of 4*l.* 6*s.*

N. Randal, the black-Smith, who had done his part of the repairs, proved this bill to be a forgery, and that he had done work only to the amount of 46*l.* 6*s.* on the Pelter brig. It was the priſoner Tanner who employed him: he did not know Capt. Tomlinſon.

Mr. Juſtice Le Blanc.—"You cannot bring it to Tomlinſon that he knew the bill and receipt were forgeries, in which caſe you can not ſubſtantiate that the priſoners conſpired to utter, knowing them to be forged. This will make the indictment invalid. Captain Tomlinſon might be remiſs in not watching Tanner more cloſely, but he does not appear to have acted with a criminal intention."

The Jury accordingly acquitted both the priſoners.—Earl St. Vincent was on the Bench during the trial.

COMMITTAL OF DANIAL ARIS FOR FELONY.

We have already given the outlines of the two examinations of Daniel Aris on the charge of aiding and abetting in the eſcape of Roberts and Smith, alias Harper; but as the examinations were private, we were enabled to give only ſuch facts as came to our knowledge. The priſoner underwent another examination on Friday, at Marlborough-ſtreet Office, before N. Conant, Eſq. Mr. Melliſh, the Member, and ſome other magiſtrates, at which the former depoſitions on this intricate buſineſs were read over; the following is the ſubſtance:—

Michael M'Namara, a youth about ſixteen, who was a priſoner in that part where Robert Roberts was confined, ſtated, that after breakfaſt, on the 27th of Auguſt, Roberts was walking in the garden with Daniel Aris, and alſo in the paſſage of the priſon for ſome time. Aris offered to bet a bottle of wine that a bell would ring in the priſon within a quarter of an hour, and Roberts took the bet. Winſell, one of the turnkeys, locked up on Monday, the 27th, after this betting between D. Aris and Roberts, and the witneſs was awoke out of his ſleep by talking in the paſſage, near Roberts's cell. He had previouſly heard the following converſation between Daniel Aris and Roberts. The former ſaid, "*Roberts!*" calling him gently, and the other anſwered. Aris then ſaid. "*Be ſure to be awake at my hollow.*" Roberts replied, he would be careful of that, and continued—"*Be ſure to come, for you know what riſk I ſhall run if you do not*" D. Aris replied, "*Never fear me, you know I always ſtick to what I ſay*"—Witneſs was awake ſome time afterwards, and he heard D. Aris's voice again in the paſſage; ſoon after which the clock ſtruck one, which was ſuppoſed to have been about the time of the eſcape. On the turnkey finding the gates open in the morning, he obſerved there would be a precious row; and witneſs informed him it was his young maſter who had left them open. An inveſtigation of what witneſs had ſaid took place before Governor Aris, in the preſence of the priſoner, and the latter ſaid it was a d—d lie, and locked witneſs up in the gallery for ſo challenging him. D. Aris charged witneſs with having been put up to the falſe accuſation by the Frenchman (meaning one of the priſoners), Governor Aris wiſhed Roberts good night, when he was locked up, and witneſs had never ſeen him at the cells at locking up time before.

The Priſoner did not put any queſtion to the witneſs.—Amoſs, who married one of Mr. Aris's daughters, ſtated, that the Governor frequently went round to lock-up with him, but he often omitted do ſo. The witneſs had ſome converſation with D. Aris, relative to what M'Namara had ſaid, and he denied it with warmth. D. Aris had the particular care of that part of the priſon in which Roberts was locked up. The gates, through which the two priſoners eſcaped, muſt have been unlocked by one of them, but with reſpect to the outer gate, a man of the name of Ruſſel, alone, kept the key. D. Aris ſlept in the Governor's houſe, and he had the means of taking the priſoners through the houſe, if he thought proper. D. Aris uſed to walk in the garden with Roberts, and he was a good deal with him. Witneſs had told him he paid too great reſpect to Roberts, which was the obſervation of others, as he always ſtaid a long while with him when he had occaſion to carry any thing to him. There was no other priſoner permitted the indulgence of walking in the garden but Roberts, and the Governor knew of theſe favours.

Samuel Winſell, a turnkey, depoſed, that he aſſiſted in locking up on the evening of the 17th Auguſt, and that the Governor and D. Aris were preſent; and after Roberts had been ſhut in, the Governor tapped at his door and wiſhed him good night, Witneſs further confirmed all M'Namara ſtated.

Mr. Haſſel, the priſon clerk, ſtated, that Roberts was brought in cuſtody to the priſon on the 15th of Auguſt, and he eſcaped on the 27th. Witneſs had been informed by Paull, one of the watchmen, that the *fowell* (meaning Robert) had aſked him to ſit up with him to paſs away ſome tedious hours. He ſaid that D. Aris had ſat up with him; but witneſs cautioned the turnkey not to do ſo, whatever Daniel Aris might think proper to do. Governor Aris frequently converſed with Roberts, and he went out in his (Roberts's) chair on the 18th of Auguſt. Paull, the watchman, had ſtated to witneſs, that it was not of much uſe to lock up the priſoners when the turnkeys were going backward and forward through the gates after ſuch locking up. All the Aris's had keys; and there were two brothers of D. Aris on the books. Thomas and Charles, the latter of whom had 23*s.* a week, but he had not done any duty in the priſon for two years.

Theſe were the only depoſitions at Marlborough ſtreet office but there were four other perſons, priſoners in Cold Bath Fields, who gave evidence before the Committee; but their teſtimony went only in corroboration of the intimacy which ſubſiſted betwixt the Aris's and Roberts.

The Magiſtrate informed the Priſoner, that his duty was to commit him for feloniouſly aiding and abetting in the eſcape of Roberts and Harper, and he directed a committal to be made out accordingly.

Mr. Harman, the Priſoner's Solicitor, ſuggeſted to the Magiſtrate, that, in order to ſhew the innocence of his client, Harper, ſhould be found; and the effectual way to do that, would be to get a pardon from the Secretary of State's Office, and to that the priſoner's friends would offer a reward.

The Magiſtrate declined any ſuch interference.

Mr. Harman then queſtioned the propriety of a committal for felony under all the circumſtances of the caſe; but if the Magiſtrate ſo determined, he would ſolicit for bail.

Mr. Conant obſerved, that there had been ſuch ſupineneſs in the conduct of Aris, the Governor, and his ſons, that no ſteps had been taken by them to ſearch after the priſoners, as was their duty.

Mr. Kay obſerved, that if a priſoner had eſcaped for ſtealing a pint pot, the town would have been in an uproar, and he would ſoon have been had.

The Magiſtrate gave Mr. Harman the choice of having his client tried in October ſeſſions, inſtead of the Seſſions enſuing, when there would be time for ſeeking Harper; but an early trial was requeſted.

The Priſoner was committed for trial, but he will be brought up again.

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